

AMERICAN DEFENSE HURLS ENEMY BACK WEAKENS MORALE

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(Associated Press)—The crisis in the battle which was launched by the German high command as the blow which would bring the hopes of the Entente to an end has already been passed, in the opinion of the military critics here, and the "peace offensive" of the Kaiser is already petering out to a colossal failure.

Already the battle which flamed on Monday along a sixty-mile front has degenerated into a series of purely local actions, with the offensive smashed along the greater part of the line. The German losses have been heavy and their gains insignificant, with the defense so firm that the drives, after the initial rush, were delivered as if by men who had lost hope of victory and fought only because driven to it.

GERMAN POSITION DESPERATE

South of the Marne, where the principal interest is now centered, the Germans who have crossed the river are believed to be in a desperate situation. They have driven forward along a narrow front, leaving both flanks exposed. They must now either enlarge their salient, it is believed, or retreat back across the river, with a strong possibility of many of them being trapped.

Expressions of belief that the peak of the battle has been passed are freely made by many high ranking army men, but neither Secretary Baker nor General March will express any opinion upon this phase of the subject. It is generally conceded that the victory for the Allies is more than half won, however, and that only something unexpected can prevent the complete triumph of the Entente in this particular battle.

FIGHTING FRONT NARROWS

Practically the only fighting of importance last night was along a twenty-mile front between a point just east of the original American positions on the Jaulgonne sector, on the Marne and the wooded region west of Rheims, where the Germans are still attacking, the main violence of the attack being along the twelve-mile front south of the river, where the Germans must make still further gains or be left in a position of extreme danger.

The latest despatches from American headquarters last night say that there has been no changes of importance along any part of the American front, where only sporadic infantry fighting was reported. The Germans have brought up more artillery and the shelling was reported as growing heavier, with the American and French guns responding briskly.

NEGROES GIVEN CHANCE

During the night a portion of the front line along one of the sectors being attacked was taken over by a brigade of American Negroes, who relieved others of their white comrades. The Negroes went into the battle enthusiastically.

French observers report that American airmen on this section of the front shot down thirteen German planes in yesterday's fighting. A German observation balloon was also shot down.

During the afternoon the battlefield along the Marne was drenched by a heavy rain, the storm having the effect of slackening up the violence of the fighting for the time being. In the heaviest of the rain the Americans sprang a vigorous counter near Fossy, close to the Marne, where they improved their position and cleaned out several nests of German machine guns.

ATTACKS REPEATEDLY REPULSED

The battle was resumed on the American front yesterday morning with a heavy attack by fresh German forces against the ground regained by the Americans on Monday north of the village of St. Agnans, the Americans giving ground and retiring to positions west of Bourdonnerie, where they held their ground in the wooded country. Other attacks upon the Americans were made generally along the front to north of Comblizy, these being repeatedly repulsed, the Americans giving ground nowhere except north of St. Agnans, and here for only a few hundred yards.

In the lulls between the infantry attacks the German heavy artillery on both sides of the Marne, from Chateau Thierry east to Dormans shelled the American positions. This intermittent bombardment failed to shake the hold of the Americans, who met each following infantry attempt with firmness, against which the drives of the Huns were futile.

GENERAL PERSHING REPORTS

Communique telling of the earlier fighting have been received from General Pershing. Of July 14 he said:

"East of Chateau Thierry, where the enemy succeeded this morning in crossing the Marne on our front and gaining some ground, our counter-attack drove back the enemy to the Marne and we took 500 prisoners. In the Vosges five trench raids attempted by the enemy broke down under our fire."

For July 13, he said: "American troops east of Rheims cooperated with the French in repulsing an enemy attack. We maintained all positions and captured prisoners and machine guns. Yesterday in the Vosges the enemy attempted an attack on our lines on a front of 1000 yards. The attack broke down under our artillery fire. An American counter-attack on July 15 was a complete success. The enemy was thrown back near Fossy with severe losses. One battalion was practically annihilated."

"The officers commanding the French troops near this point, as well as others belonging to the high command, expressed great satisfaction concerning the conduct of our forces and the result they achieved."

GERMANS SUFFER SEVERE CHECK AND FRENCH LINES IN CHAMPAGNE ARE INTACT

PARIS, July 18.—(Associated Press)—With the French positions throughout the Champagne intact at the end of the third day of the German offensive, with many of the sectors between Rheims and the eastern limit of the German advance as quiet again, it was found prior to the German onslaught, with the seriousness of the attacks where they are still in progress much lessened, it is felt here that the Germans have suffered as severe a check as the Austrians in their recent grand offensive in Italy.

The Germans have gained nowhere at points where their advance meant anything and their best divisions have been smashed and thrown back. For the few square miles of barren territory they have won they have a total casualty list estimated as well over one hundred thousand.

BATTLE NOT OVER

The French command is not inclined to regard the battle as over, however, as there are signs of renewed activity on the part of the German east of Rheims and it is believed in some quarters that von Boehm will concentrate some of his reserves for a local drive at some point where his gains will enable a German claim of a victory for home consumption.

GAINS SMALL

A summary of the day's results, issued last night, shows that the Germans gained at only one point during the day, this being along a front of six miles between Rheims and Monzon, eight miles southeast of Rheims, where they made an advance of a mile and a half, the French falling back to reorganize their defenses after the withdrawal of Tuesday at Frunay. This ground was gained at enormous loss.

General Gourard, the hero of the Dardanelles, is now in command of the French forces east of Rheims, where his superb defense has brought him additional acclaim from his countrymen. In the first day of the offensive he completely blocked the Germans along a front of thirty miles, inflicting very heavy losses to the enemy with comparatively insignificant losses for his own men. In the attack the Germans used at least twenty divisions, that many being identified, and by the end of the first day half of this great force had been severely mauled and thrown back in such shape that reorganization was necessary.

Though the Germans are still attacking on both sides of Rheims their gains are small while their losses continue extremely heavy and the appearance last night was that the turning moment against the city has been reached.

SUCCESS MOMENTARY

Some of the most desperate fighting occurred in the vicinity of Matenil in Fosse. There the Germans attacked with great violence and the first impetus of their massed attack gave them momentary possession of French positions, but the Polish regiments with a counter of great brilliancy drove out the foe and regained and held the center of trenches in the face of other attacks.

GAIN ALONG MARNE

A desperate effort was made by the forces of the crown prince to force their way down the Marne. As a result of three miles resulted with the greatest penetration six miles at Fossy on the bank of the Paget River. Other attempts on the part of the German forces to make their way up the Marne and with repulse and the enemy was effectively checked in that direction.

ATTACK BREAKS DOWN

Near Monvoisin a German attack broke down before a strong French counter and local attacks directed at Frunay, Genouillet and Rheims all failed.

German claims, as set forth in the official Berlin despatches of last night said: "In the fighting of the present week we have taken 18,000 prisoners. We have extended our conquests on the north bank of the Marne and have reached the heights to the north of Vendeuil. To the east of Rheims the situation is unchanged."

GUARDSMAN'S WIFE LOST FROM HOME HILO WHARF SITE MUST BE CHANGED

Action of Bertha Ben Taylor in Ejecting Mrs. Toomey Stirs Anger of Kona

Reports from Kona are to the effect that Mrs. Samuel K. Toomey, wife of the former principal of the Kona waia School, who is now with the guard on Oahu, has been ejected, with her children, from the teacher's cottage because of some trouble between her and Miss Helen Brown, acting principal of the school, says the Hilo Post-Herald. Kona residents of all classes, so the report runs, are very much incensed over the situation. The indignation is all the greater because they feel that not only a grave injustice has been done, but that this wrong was done to the wife of a man who is offering his life to his country. They are blaming Miss Bertha Ben Taylor, the supervising principal, who is the only person with authority to oust Mrs. Toomey.

Samuel K. Toomey was called to service with the Guard, and last night's wireless carried the news of his promotion to the rank of Second Lieutenant with the Second Hawaiian Infantry.

From the facts as they appear according to reports reaching Hilo, when Lieutenant Toomey was called from his work, Miss Helen Brown was made acting principal of the school, which is a big one, employing nine teachers. Before leaving Principal Toomey instructed Mrs. Toomey to open all letters directed to him, and those from the department of instruction concerning school matters, she was to turn over to Miss Brown as acting principal. Mrs. Toomey, her friends say, carried out her husband's instructions, opening all the letters, and delivering those pertaining to the conduct of the school to Miss Brown. The plunking came because Mrs. Brown objected to the letters having been opened before she received them, her claim being that all school letters should have been delivered to her unopened.

However, the trouble started, there is no doubt about its having been serious enough to result in Mrs. Toomey's ejection from the teacher's cottage and from the school. Mrs. Toomey, with her children, four or five in number, to live on the beach whether in her own house or in a rented house is not known in Hilo.

Friends of Mrs. Toomey, and they seem to include most of Kona, are severe in their denunciation of the act which drives the wife of a guardsman in active service out of a home which she felt she had every right to hold. Some of them, it is reported, have written to President W. K. King, superintendent of public instruction, making their protest, and it is understood that Mr. King now has the matter under consideration, and that it will be protested to the bottom, and if an injustice has been done, that it will be speedily righted.

W. K. S.

BRITISH STEAMERS
CARRY AMERICANS

LONDON, July 17.—(Associated Press)—Management was made in the British house of commons today that 50,000 of the 400,000 of the American troops brought to Europe by the "Black" and "White" liners, and that the British government will be responsible for the cost of the voyage.

Arrangements to carry out each great number are being made.

Heavy Barrage May Be Indication of New Line of Attack

LONDON, July 18.—(Associated Press)—Indications of a possible shift in offensive were seen yesterday in the activity that suddenly developed in the German artillery fire along some sectors of the British front. This was especially noted in the vicinity of Villers Bretonneux where the big gun fire quickened into a heavy barrage, said the official report of last night. In the Albert sector there was also a violent barrage but no infantry attacks followed in either sector. Last night the artillery shelling continued with little sign of abatement.

GOUGH LAWYERS SPIES OF GERMANY MEANS DECLARES

CHICAGO, July 18.—(Associated Press)—Admissions and revelations were made by Gough Means in the hearing on the probate of the will of Mrs. King, of whose murder he was at one time accused, which started the country and especially shocked New York City, where it is certain there will be consternation in the ranks of the legal profession.

Testifying yesterday in the probate court, Means admitted that he had received from the German government for services as a spy the sum of \$175,000. He then added that there were others, among them some of the more prominent members of the New York bar, who had similarly served and had been similarly paid by Germany. The services which Means admitted having been paid for were all, he insisted, rendered before the United States declared war.

When Means was accused of the murder of Mrs. King for whom he had been business manager and legal adviser, his defense was that the killing of Mrs. King was his mistake and that it was his own death which was desired for fear of the disclosures relating to the German system of espionage which it was feared he would make.

W. K. S.

NEGLECTANCE BLAMED
IN COLUMBIA CASE

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(Associated Press)—Carelessness and not unreasonableness caused the disaster to the steamship Columbia according to the reports that have been received by the inspectors who conducted the investigation into the cause of the disaster.

In the inspectors' report the negligence and incompetency of Captain Mohr are blamed and Pilot Williams similarly censured.

W. K. S.

JAPANESE MISSION
SEES TRAINING CAMP

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(Official Press)—Tokuwaka, head of the Japanese imperial Red Cross Mission which has been sent to France to study American Red Cross methods with a view of increasing the efficiency of the Japanese society, and his party are now in the national capital. Today they were taken by Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, and Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross, to a training camp near here.

The visitors were much interested in the work of the camp and most especially in the Red Cross, the welfare and the recreational work.

On Friday the party is to be received by the President.

W. K. S.

LARGE DEPOSIT OF
POTASH TO BE WORKED

LOVELOCK, Nevada, July 17.—(Official Press)—Operations have been commenced for the taking out of a large deposit of potash near here. Deliveries are said to begin.

Germany has claimed that the United States is dependent upon Germany for its potash supply and the start in handling this deposit is taken as another proof of the determination of the United States to make itself thoroughly independent of Germany commercially now and after the war.

W. K. S.

PRICE OF TREASON IS
PAID BY DEATH OF DUVAL

NEW YORK, July 18.—(Associated Press)—David, convicted of treason in the Bremer Raquet case in Paris has been hanged, it is reported in a Havre despatch from Paris.

David was one of the editors of Bonnet Raquet and was involved in the circumstances that have been under investigation for months past and which have involved Callaux.

W. K. S.

CZECHO SLOVAK PARTY
LEAVES TO JOIN ALLIES

NEW YORK, July 17.—(Official Press)—One hundred Czechoslovaks have been received permission to leave the United States to join the allied forces in France.

W. K. S.

LOAN TO BELGIUM

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(Official Press)—The United States has loaned to Belgium the sum of \$1,000,000. Total American loans to Belgium now are \$1,100,000. Total loans to the Allies by America are \$6,268,270,000.

ROOSEVELT LOSES HIS YOUNGEST BOY

Young Quentin, Lieutenant in Aviation Corps Shot Down At Chateau Thierry

OYSTER BAY, New York, July 17.—(Associated Press)—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, of the United States aviation corps, youngest son of former President Roosevelt, met his death in action last Sunday in the Chateau Thierry sector of the Western front. Advice of the fatality were received from London yesterday and immediately conveyed to his father.

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt was engaged in action with a four machine and fell behind the German lines. His machine was not in flames and it is believed that he was wounded or killed by an enemy bullet.

"Quentin's mother and I," said Colonel Roosevelt after the news had been broken to them, "are very glad that our boy had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff that was in him before this fate befell him." He announced the cancellation of his speaking tour.

All of Colonel Roosevelt's sons are seeing service. Quentin has a commission in the British army and is serving in Mesopotamia, having enlisted before the United States entered the war. Theodore Jr., and Archie attended Plattsburg and obtained their commissions. Quentin entered the Aviation corps and a few days since was reported to have won his first air victory.

W. K. S.

JAPAN WILL SUPPLY
BIG SHIP TONNAGE

Will Build Vessels in Addition To Those Bought and Chartered by United States

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(Official Press)—In addition to contracts for thirty steel cargo ships awarded to Japan and long to China, the shipping board has chartered 150,000 tons of shipping from Japan and purchased another 127,000 tons. Some of these ships are to be equipped with guns and gun crews and put immediately into overseas service, carrying men and supplies to France. Others are to be used in the coastwise service and other trade. Total contracts with Japanese shipbuilders call for 380,000 tons, including fifty cargo carriers. Their cost will be approximately \$78,000,000.

The Japanese yards to which contracts have been awarded and the number each will build follows: Osaka seven, Kobe five, Aichi two, Tokio two, Yokohama two, Tsurumi two, Uraga three, Okayama two, Nagasaki two, Kawanak two.

W. K. S.

MOONEY IS TAKEN
FROM JAIL TO PEN

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—(Associated Press)—Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death for complicity in the San Francisco preparedness parade bomb explosion of 1916, was today taken from the county jail to the state penitentiary. Unless Governor Stephens intercedes with executive clemency Mooney will be executed, as all legal devices by his attorneys to prevent carrying out sentence have failed.

W. K. S.

ELECTRICALLY WELDED
STEAMER IS LAUNCHED

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(Associated Press)—In a British shipyard yesterday there was launched an electrical welded steel ship, it is announced in cables received here. This type of ship may revolutionize ship building and still further speed up ship construction. The first vessel of this type to be built in this country is soon to be started at the Newark, New Jersey, shipyard. New records are used and the time for construction is said to be thereby reduced thirty percent.

W. K. S.

CASUALTY LISTS ARE
NOW GROWING LONGER

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(Associated Press)—Today's casualties called from France include the following: Killed in action, thirty-eight; died of wounds, sixteen; of disease, four; of airplane accident, two; of other causes, two; severely wounded, ninety-six; missing, nine; taken prisoner, one.

W. K. S.

LABOR PROBLEMS ARE
TACKLED IN ALASKA

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 7.—(Associated Press)—A central labor exchange for Alaska may be created here soon by Governor Thomas R. Hughes, to assist in supplying the demand for help made from several parts of the territory.

W. K. S.

STEAMER FOUNDERS

LONDON, July 17.—(Associated Press)—The United Great Britain steamship George J. Eaton has been wrecked at sea. Thirty-five Americans rescued by a warship, were landed today.

W. K. S.

SINCERITY OF BURIAN'S TALK MUCH DOUBTED IN WASHINGTON

Belief Prevails He Intends To Use His Utterances For Peace Move If Germany Wins Success In Offensive

MAY BE INTENDED ONLY FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Revolution Threatens and New Premier Recognizes This and Seeks To Curry Favor With the Pacifists

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(Associated Press)—Officials and diplomats feel that the expressions voiced by General Stefan von Burian, the Austrian-Hungarian premier, were carefully prepared and uttered with a well premeditated design. Hoping for a German success in the Western front offensive he is paving the way, it is suggested, for new peace negotiations. Such negotiations, in the form contemplated hinge upon the ultimate success of the German offensive or at least upon the making of considerable gains.

WOULD STAG REVOLT

It is also suggested that his utterances are for home consumption and designed to satisfy the demands of the peace party, especially the Socialist elements which have been demanding an opening of negotiations looking toward a speedy peace, based on the war demands of President Wilson which, it is conceded, has made a profound impression upon the Austrians, war weary and famine stricken as they are. Professor Yovanovitch, a member of the Serbian mission to the United States, said that Burian's acceptance of the President's ideas was without doubt intended for home consumption and meant little. He voiced those sentiment because the people are threatening revolution and it was this condition that brought von Burian into office.

USELESS BLOODSHED

In despatches to Amsterdam from Vienna the premier is quoted as saying that the Austro-Hungarian government regards the continuance of the war as "senseless and purposeless bloodshed" and the government believes that it may be ended "when the Allies again manifest feelings of humanity."

These are the expressions that lead to the belief that he expects some German successes in the present offensive and is paving the way for peace talk on the basis of status quo.

W. K. S.

SAILORS TO BE TRAINED
IN SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—(Official Press)—To help meet the growing demand for sailors and officers to man the many new ships which are being turned out by the Pacific Coast ship building yards, a training school for the merchant marine is to be started here. It is expected that soon one hundred men weekly will be turned out from this school. A training ship has been assigned.

CALIFORNIA OPENING
NEW MANGANESE MINES

FURBER, July 17.—(Official Press)—New manganese mines are being developed here. One mine has 1000 tons in sight and has started production.

W. K. S.

PERSHING AND BLISS
RECEIVE DECORATIONS

LONDON, July 17.—(Associated Press)—News has been received here that Mrs. John J. Pershing, commander of the Americans in France, has been awarded the order Grand Cross of the Bath, and General Bliss that of the Grand Cross of St. Michael.

W. K. S.

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DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEAD

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